GORYUNOVA, S.V.; RZHANOVA, G.N. (Moskva)

State and prospects for the development of methods of fluorescence analysis in hydrobiology. Usp.sovr.biol. 51 no.3:369-378 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY) (HYDROBIOLOGY)

YEVREINOVA, T.N.; DAVYDOVA, I.M.; SUKOVER, A.P.; GORYUNOVA, S.V.

Nucleic acids of the thermophilic blue-green algae Mastigocladus laminosus Cohn. Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.1:213-216 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Oparinym.

(Algae) (Nucleic acids)

GORYUNOVA, S.V.; OVSYANNIKOVA, M.N.

Methods for isolating active Chlorella strains from nature.
Mikrobiologiia 31 no.3:520-525 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(ALGAE--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

GORYUNOVA, S.V.; RZHANOVA, G.N.; OVSYANNIKOVA, M.N.; ORLEANSKIY, V.K.; KARAKOV, V.V.

Role of synchronous cultures in the study of the biology of Chlorella and their practical use. Mikrobiologiia 31 no.6: 1107-1121 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(ALGAE--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

GORYUNOVA, S.V.; ODOYEVSKAYA, N.S.; ORLEANSKIY, V.K.; REHANOVA, G.K.; PUSHEVA, M.A.

Blue-green algae as nitrogen fixators and their practical use. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. biol. 30 no.1:88-102 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

RZHANOVA, G.N.; GORYUNOVA, S.V.

Amino acid composition of the blue-green alga Phormidium uncinatum (AG) Gom. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.2:268-272 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

GORYUNOVA, S.V.

Studies of microscopic algae; papers of the Sixth Congress of Hungarian Biologists. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.2:380-382 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 13322-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6001629 SOURCE CODE: UR/0220/65/034/006/1077/1079

AUTHOR: Goryunova, S. V.; Odoyevskaya, N. S.; Gerasimenko, L. M. 32 B

ORG: Institute of Microbiology, AN SSSR (Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Some methods of ridding blue-green algae of contaminating bacteria 2

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 34, no. 6, 1965, 1077-1079

TOPIC TAGS: microbiology, algae, purification method

ABSTRACT: Bacteriologically pure cultures of three strains of the blue-green algae Mastigoclaudus laminosus were obtained by culturing on media with 0.5, 0.1, and 0.01% mountain cranberry extract. It was found that the algal strains grew best with lower concentrations of extract. Since this method has seasonal limitations (because of the necessity of using fresh material), it is not recommended for universal use. However, it may be useful in a number of cases. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 17Aug64/ OTH REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 4188

Card 1/1 Fw UDC: 576.8.093.38

L 23516-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6013989 SOURCE CODE: UR/0216/65/000/001/0088/0102

AUTHOR: Goryunova, S. V.; Odoyevskaya, N. S.--Odoevskaya, N. S.; Orleanskiy, V. K.--Orleansky, V. K.; Rahanova, G. N.; Pusheva, M. A.

ORG: Institute of Microbiology, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR) 34 B

TITLE: Nitrogen-fixing blue-green algae and their practical utilization

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 1, 1965, 88-102

TOPIC TAGS: algae, nitrogen, fertilizer

ABSTRACT: The author describes the current theories of the process of nitrogen fixation by blue-green algae, the role of these algae in promoting the fertility of irrigated crops, a role that is only beginning to be explored, and the techniques and equipment for using these algae as fertilizer. Owing to the successful growth of these algae in bacteriologically pure cultures as well as the use of such research methods as the isotope method and the production of cell-free preparations, at present the range of investigations of the specificity of the process of assimilation of elementary nitrogen by these organisms has been greatly broadened. Intensive searches for active species and strains in nature as well as the development of techniques of mass-culturing of blue-green algae have opened new vistas for their direct utilization in irrigated farming. The extensive natural

Card 1/2

L 23536-66

ACC NR: AP6013989

occurrence of blue-green algae and the tried and tested experience of Asian farmers in using them as a valuable fertilizer, as well as the possibility of utilizing solar energy by means of these algae, cause them to rank first among the microorganisms potentially useful to promoting crop fertility in the national economy. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 02 / SUBM DATE: 13Dec63 / ORIG REF: 022 / OTH REF: 037

Card 2/2

L 27406-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6017703 SOURCE CODE: UR/0220/65/034/002/0268/0272

AUTHOR: Rzhanova, G. N.; Goryunova, S. V. 34 B

ORG: Institute of Microbiology, AN SSSR (Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Amino acid composition of blue-green algae Phormidium uncinatum (AG) Gom.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mikrobiologiya, v. 34, no. 2, 1965, 268-272

TOPIC TAGS: algae, amino acid, protein, paper chromatography, ion exchange resin, plant chemistry

ABSTRACT: The amino acid composition of the blue-green algae Phormidium uncinatum (AG) Gom. isolated from Lake Pleshcheyevskoye in Yaroslavskaya Oblast, was investigated as part of a proposed study of Cyanophycea from this standpoint. In regard to the total content of amino acids, P. uncinatum was as good a potential sources of protein raw material as green protococcal algae. They had a higher content of basic amino acids (histidine, lysine, and arginine) than algae of other species; the amount of these acids present correspond to 1/3 of the total amino-acid nitrogen. The content of arginine (26.40% of the total N) was particularly high. To separate the amino acids, chromatography on a Dowex sulfopolystyrene cation exchange resin was used. This method proved superior to chromatography on columns with starch or paper chromatography, particularly because preliminary desalting of the material was not required. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 26Feb64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1 UDC: 582.232-119.22

GORYUNOVA, T. I.

FRANKSTEYN, S.I.; GORYUNOVA, T.I.

[Reflex irritation of the nervous system in relation to injury of the respiratory system] Otrazhennoe razdrazhanie nervnoi sistemy pri povrezhdenii organov dykhaniia. Arkh.pat., Moskva 12 no.1:40-44 Ja-F '50. (CIML 19:1)

1. Of the Laboratory of Comparative Pathology (Head -- S.I.Frankshteyn), Institute of General and Experimental Pathology (Director -- A.D.Speranskiy) of AMS USSR (Moscow).

GORYUNOVA, T. I.

"The Effect of Removal of the Cerebral Cortex on the Nature of Respiratory Movements in the Dog," p. 193

Problema Reaktivnosti v Patologii, Medgiz, Moscow 1954, 344pp.

FRANKSHTEYN, Samuil Isayevich; Prinimali uchastiye: GORYUNOVA, T.I.; GAYDINA, G.A.

[Demonstration course in pathological physiology] Demonstratsionnyi kurs patologicheskoi fiziologii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 290 p. (PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL) (MIRA 13:8)

T

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Respiration.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88885

Author : Goryunova, T.I., Morozova, I.A.
Inst : Not. on Page 3.
Title : On the Reflex Mechanism of Disturbances of the Respiratory Movements in Damage of the Upper Respiratory Pathways (in the Phenomenon of "Apparent Asphyxia"). Electrographic Investigation.

Orig Pub: Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1957, 44, No 9, 36-40

Abstract: True asphyxia, which was produced in rabbits by compression of the nose or larynx, led to considerable increase of the electric activity of the muscles of the alae nasi (AN) and diaphragm (D).

Card : 1/3

T

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Respiration

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88885

Apparent asphxia (compression of the nose or larynx in a tracheotomized animal) mainly produced increase of the activity of the AN, and the amplitude of the action currents of D failed to increase under these circumstances. This divergence of reactions of AN and D is explained by reflex increase of excitability of the motor neurons of AN, and the absence of it in the motor neurons of D, resulting from lack of increase of intrapulmonary pressure. In the analysis of respiratory disorders it is important to consider not only the condition of the respiratory center, but also the changes of excitability of the peripheral motor neurons of

Card : 2/3

T-50

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Respiration T

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88885

the respiratory muscles, associated with disturbances of afferentiation. -- A. M. Gurvich

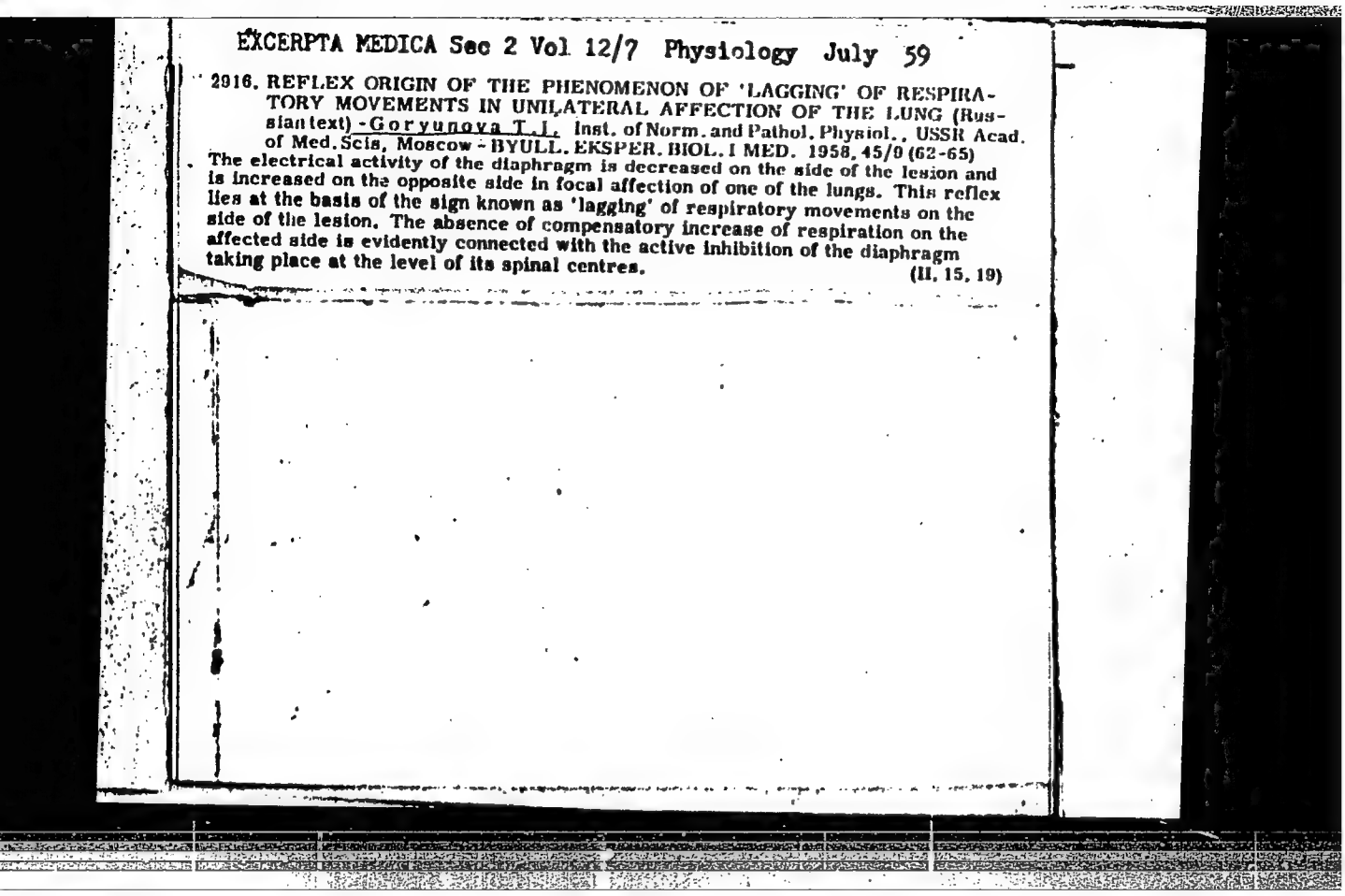
1. Iz otdela obshchey i eksperimental'noy patologii (zav. - akademik A.D.Speranskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fizologii (dir. - deyatvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskiy) i fiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. L.L.Shik) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (dir. - prof. O.I.Sokolovskiy), Moskva. Predstavlena akademikom A.D.Speranskim.

Card : 3/3

GORYUNOVA, T.I.

Method of implanting electrodes for studying the elctrical activity of the diaphragm. Fiziol.zhur. 44 no.12:1160-1161 D'58 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy patologii nervnoy sistemy Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.
(DIAPHRAGM, physiol.
electrophysiol., implantation of electrodes (Rus))



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/7 Physiology July 59

2916. REFLEX ORIGIN OF THE PHENOMENON OF 'LAGGING' OF RESPIRATORY MOVEMENTS IN UNILATERAL AFFECTION OF THE LUNG (Russian text) - Goryunova T. I. Inst. of Norm. and Pathol. Physiol., USSR Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow - BYULL. EKSPER. BIOL. I MED. 1958, 45/9 (62-65)

The electrical activity of the diaphragm is decreased on the side of the lesion and is increased on the opposite side in focal affection of one of the lungs. This reflex lies at the basis of the sign known as 'lagging' of respiratory movements on the side of the lesion. The absence of compensatory increase of respiration on the affected side is evidently connected with the active inhibition of the diaphragm taking place at the level of its spinal centres. (II, 15, 19)

GAYDINA, G.A.; GORYUNOVA, T.I. (Moskva)

Correlation between temperature, cardiac rhythm, and respiratory changes in fever. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 3 no.3:38-43 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz laboratorii sravnitel'noy patologii (zav. - prof. S.I. Frankshteyn) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N. Chernigovskiy).

(FEVER, experimental,
body-temperature, heart rhythm & resp. interrelationship (Rus))
(HEART, physiol.
rhythm, relation to body temperature & resp. in exper. fever (Rus))
(RESPIRATION, physiol.
relation to body temperature & heart rhythm in exper. fever (Rus))

GORYUNOVA, T.I.

Nonuniform changes in the electrical activity of the respiratory muscles in experimental injuries of the peritoneum (Problem of segmental reactions of the respiratory muscles). Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.11:30-35 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy patologii nervnoy sistemy (zav. - prof. S.I. Frankshteyn) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

(PERITONEUM--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(RESPIRATION) (ELECTROMYOGRAPHY)

FRANKSHTEYN, S.I.; GAYDINA, G.A.; GORYUNOVA, T.I.; SERGEYEVA, Z.N.; SMOLIN, L.N.

Mechanism of dyspnea in lung injury in the light of electrophysiological studies. Trudy Inst. norm. i pat. fiziol. AMN SSSR 6:102-104 '62 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy patologii nervnoy sistemy (zav. - prof. S.I.Frankshteyn) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.

SERGEYEVA, Z.N.; GORYUNOVA, T.I.; FRANKSHTEYN, S.I.

Excitation mechanism of the respiratory center in lung lesions.
Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 54 no.11:30-33 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz laboratorii sravnitel'noy patologii nervnoy sistemy (zav. - prof. S.I.Frankshteyn) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Parin). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym.
(LUNGS--DISEASES)(RESPIRATION)

KHAYUTIN, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, doktor med. nauk; CHERNIGOVSKIY, V.N., akademik, otv. red.; GORYUNOVA, T.I., red.

[Vasomotor reflexes] Sosudodvigatel'nye refleksy. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 375 p. (MIRA 17:9)

GORYUNOVA, V. A.

GORYUNOVA, V. A., Cand Agr Sci-- (diss) "Utilization of nutrients and energy of rations by growing young cattle under various norms of feeding, experiments with milk." Kos, 1958. 18 pp, (All-Union Sci Research Inst of Animal Husbandry) (KL, 37-58, 119)

-29-

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle. Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 7307

Author : Boldyreva, L. V.; Goryunova, V. K.; Kus'mina, L. N.

Inst : Penza Institute of Agriculture

Title : The Contents of Vitamin C in the Colostrum Depending upon Individual Properties of the Animals and the Number of Calvings

Orig Pub : Sb. stud. nauchn. rabot. Penzensk. s.-kh. in-t, 1956, vyp. 1, 85-94

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

GORYUNOVA, V.P.

KAPELINSKIY, Yu.N.; POLYANIN, D.V.; MENZHINSKIY, Ye.A.; IVANOV, I.D.; SERGEYEV, Yu.A.; KOSTYUKHIN, D.I.; DUDUKIN, A.N.; IVANOV, A.S.; FINOGENOV, V.P.; ZAKHMATOV, M.I.; SOLODKIN, R.G.; DUSHEN'KIN, V.N.; BOGDANOV, O.S.; SEROVA, L.V.; GONCHAROV, A.N.; KARKHIN, G.I.; LYUBSKIY, M.S.; PUCHIK, Ye.P.; SEROVA, L.V.; KAMENSKIY, N.N.; SABEL'NIKOV, L.V.; FEDOROV, B.A.; GERCHIKOVA, I.N.; KARAVAYEV, A.P.; KARPOV, L.N.; SHIPOV, Yu.P.; VLADIMIRSKIY, L.A.; KUTSENKOV, A.A.; RYABININA, E.D.; ANAN'YEV, P.G.; ROGOV, V.V.; BELOSHAPKIN, D.K.; SEYFUL'MULYUKOV, A.M.; PARFENOV, A.Ya.; SMIRNOV, V.P.; ALEKSEYEV, A.F.; SHIL'DKROT, V.A.; CHURAKOV, V.P.; BORISENKO, A.P.; ISUPOV, V.T.; ORLOVA, N.V., red.; GORYUNOVA, V.P., red.; BELOSHAPKIN, D.K., red.; GEORGIYEV, Ye.S., red.; KOSAREV, Ye.A., red.; KOSTYUKHIN, D.I., red.; MAYOROV, B.V., red.; PANKIN, M.S., red.; PICHUGIN, B.M., red.; POLYANIN, D.V., red.; SOLODKIN, R.G., red.; UFIMOV, I.S., red.; EKHIN, P., red.; SMIRNOV, G., tekhn.red.

[Economy of capitalist countries in 1957] Ekonomika kapitalisticheskikh stran v 1957 godu. Pod red. N.V.Orlova, IU.N.Kapelinskogo i V.P.Goriunova. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1958. 686 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon"yunkturnyy institut. (Economic conditions)

GORYUNOVA, Ye. M.

Dissertation defended for the degreeof Doctor of Historical Sciences at the Institute of Ethnography imeni N. N. Miklukho-Maklay

"Ethnic History of the Volga-Okskiy Confluence."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

LIKHTENSHTEYN, Ye.A., doktor med. nauk; GORYUNOVA, Ye.S.

X-ray symptoms of cancer of the pharynx; based on observations on 100 patients. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.4:48-52 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav.- doktor med. nauk Ye.A. Likhtenshteyn) Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A. Gertsena (direktor - prof. A.N. Novikov).

LIKHTENSHTEYN, Ye.A.; GORYUNOVA, Ye.S.

Basic principles in the X-ray diagnosis of cancer of the larynx.
Sov.med. 28 no.12:23-28 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Rentgenodiagnosticheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - doktor med.nauk Ye.A.Likhtenshteyn) Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena (direktor - prof. A.N.Novikov), Moskva.

[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], Ye.S.

"[illegible]" dyes. Tekst. [illegible] no.10:[illegible]-56 O '[illegible].
([illegible])

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Textile printing)
([illegible]—Dyes and dyeing)

MEL'NIKOVA, T.N.; STANCHUL, T.A. Prinimali uchastiye GORYUNOVA, Z.P.
PROKHOROVA, D.S.; RAFES, I.P.; UTEKHINSKAYA, K.I.; LUPPOV,
S.P., red.

[Catalog of foreign geographical atlases of the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. published in 1940-1963] Katalog inostrannykh geograficheskikh atlasov Biblioteki AN SSSR, izdannykh v 1940-1963 gg. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 164 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Biblioteka. 2. Otdel kartografii Biblioteki AN SSSR (for all except Luppov).

CHUMAKOVA, B.M.; GORYUNOVA, Z.S.

Development of the males of Prospaltella perniciosi Tow. (Hymenoptera, Aphelinidae), parasite of the San Jose scale (Homoptera, Coccoidea). Ent. oboz. 42 no.2:320-328 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy, Leningrad.
(Maritime Territory--Parasites--San Jose scale)
(Maritime Territory--Chalcid flies) (Insects--Development)

GORYUNOVA, Z.S.; SHUVALOV, V.S.

Zo plankton according to collections of the expedition on the icebreaker "F. Litke" in 1955. Trudy AANII 259:378-388 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

GORYUNOVA, Z.S.

Intraspecific differentiation of Prospatella (Prospatella perniciosi Tow.), parasite of the San Jose scale. Trudy VIZR no. 21 pt. 1:40-55 '64 (MIRA 18:12)

SHONIN, I. (g.Chelyabinsk); LIKHOVIDOV, I., frezerovshchik (g.Gzhatsk); BERCHENKO, Ye., master; GORBACHEV, S., tekhnolog; PONOMAREV, V.; GORYUSHIN, A., kompressorshchik (g.Moskva); SAZANTSEV, A., inzh.-gidrotekhnik (g.Kemerovo); MUROMTSEVA, L., inzh. (g.Volgograd)

Suggested, achieved, introduced. Izobr.i rats. no.12:22-23 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy zavod po remontu ekskavatorov (for Borchenko, Gorbachev). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika proizvodstvennogo otdela kombinata Cherepovetsles (for Ponomarev).

(Technological innovations)

KUZNETSOV, V.I., polkovnik med. sluzhby; BARONOV, V.A., polkovnik med. sluzhby; TITOV, A.I., polkovnik med. sluzhby, dots.; FIALKOVSKIY, V.V., polkovnik med. sluzhby; SMIRNOV, K.K., polkovnik med. sluzhby, kand. med. nauk; DOVZHENKO, G.I., polkovnik med. sluzhby; DIVNENKO, P.G., polkovnik med. sluzhby; GORYUSHIN, G.S., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; SHCHERBENKOV, N.I. podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; ZHUK, Ye. G., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; BUTOMO, N.V., mayor med. sluzhby; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, P.V., mayor med. sluzhby; TIKHONOV, K.B., mayor med. sluzhby

Clinical manifestations in subjects exposed to prolonged ionizing irradiation. Voen. med. zhur. no.2:40-43 F '57 (MIRA 12:7)
(RADIATIONS, effects,
clin. manifest. in subjects exposed to prolonged ionizing irradiation (Rus))

GORYUSHIN, V.A.; KOKHAN, M.A.

Virus yellows of sugar beets. Sakh.prom. 31 no.3:51-52 Mr '57.
(MLRA 10:4)

1.Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR (for Goryushin).2.Gruppovaya laboratoriya pri Khodorovskom sakharnom zavode (for Kokhan).
(Sugar beets--Diseases and pests)

GORYUSHIN, V.A. [Horiushyn, V.O.]

Transmission of sugar beet yellows viruses. Mikrobiol.zhur. 21 no.5:40-46 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Instituta mikrobiologii AN USSR.
(VIRUSES)

GORYUSHIN, V.A.

Epiphytotics of the yellow wilt of sugar beets in the Ukraine. Dokl.Akad.sel'khoz. 24 no.10:31-36 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut mikrobiologii imeni akademika D.K.Zabolotnogo Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Predstavlena sektsiyey zashchity rasteniy Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Ukraine--Sugar beets--Diseases and pests)

GORYUSHIN, V. A. Cand Biol Sci -- "Icterus of the sugar beets in the Ukraine and methods of controlling it." Kiev, 1960 (Acad Sci UkSSR. Dep of Biol Sci). (KL, 1-61, 187)

GORYUSHIN, V.A. [Horiushyn, V.O.]

Distribution of the yellows virus in diseased sugar beet plants.
Dop.AN URSR no.1:97-99 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.G.Drobot'ko [V.H.Drobot'ko].
(SUGAR BEETS—DISEASES AND PESTS)
(VIRUS DISEASES OF PLANTS)

GORYUSHIN, V.A.; KOKHNA, M.A.; GAYDUK, A.P.

Effect of the virus ragwort on the harvest and processing quality of sugar beets. Sakh.prom. 34 no.9:58 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR (for Goryushin). 2. Gruppovaya laboratoriya pri Khodorovskom sakharnom zavode (for Kokhan, Gayduk).
(Sugar beets—Diseases and pests)

GORYUSHIN, V.A. [Horiushyn, V.O.]

Serological diagnosis of virus yellows of sugar beets. Mikrobiol. zhur. 23 no.5:32-38 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(VIRUS DISEASES OF PLANTS)
(SUGAR BEETS—DISEASES AND PESTS) (SERUM DIAGNOSIS)

GORYUSHIN, V.A. [Horiushyn, V.O.]; SIDORENKO, S.S. [Sydorenko, S.S.]

Conference on problems "Serodiagnosis in phytopathology and plant science." Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.1:83-85 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Harmful Insects and Arachnids. Pests of Grain Crops. P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 14, 1958, 64041.

Author : Izotova, T. Ye.; Goryushin, V. A.
Inst : Kazan Branch, AS USSR.
Title : An Experiment in the Control of Larvae of Click Beetles (Wire Beetles) on Corn Plantings in Tatar ASSR.

Orig Pub: Tr. Kazansk. fil. AN SSSR, Ser, biol. n., 1956 (1957), vyp. 4, 151-157.

Abstract: When seeds were dusted with 1 kg/c of BHC, their damage by wire beetles, in comparison with those in the control, decreased 1.7 times; when 5 kg/ha of BHC was introduced into nests without a fertilizer, it decreased 1.8 times but with a fertilizer it decreased 2.6 times; however, the numbers of wire beetles on experimental and control plots

Card 1/2

USSR/General and Special Zoology - Insects. P.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30585

Author : Izotova, T.D., Neklesova, I.D., Goryushin, V.A., Kudrina, M.A.

Inst : -

Title : To the Characteristics of Insecticide and Toxicologic Properties of Octamethyl.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Khimiya i primeneniye phosphororgan. soedineniy. M., AN SSSR, 1957, 491-502

Abstract : According to experiments by the Kazan branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, when wheat and pea seeds were moistened with octamethyl (0.5-1%) prior to sowing, the highest content of octamethyl (31-36 ml/kg) in the plants was 26-29 days after the sowing; in 40 days it decreased to 5-11 ml/kg, but was still toxic for the insects; however, the content of octamethyl in 60 days fell to 3-4 mg/kg, and the swedish fly and aphids began to populate the plants.

Card 1/2

USSR/Medicine - Public Health Sep 48
Medicine - Hospitals, Administration and Organization

"Working Experience of First Ivanovo United Municipal Hospital," V. A. Goryushin, Inst of Orgn of Pub Health and Hist of Med, Acad Sci USSR, 2 pp

"Sov Med" No 9

Briefly presents organizational features of Hospital. Some 36% of patients are youngsters. Gives results of unifying Hospital with a polyclinic, and measures taken to ensure high qualification of specialists.

[redacted] 24/49T60

GORYUSHIN, V. A.

33422. Ob'Yedineniye Bol'nits S Poliklinikami I Normativy Meditsinskoy Pomoshchi Naseleniyu. Sov. Zdravookhraneniye, 1949, No. 5, c. 6-9.

SO. Letop's' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol, Moskva, 1949

GORYUSHIN, V. A.

34118. Goryushin V. A. i Tottavtsev, A. N. K voprosy o bol'nichnom stroitel'stve. sov. meditsina, 1949, No. 11, s. 31-32

SO: Knizhnaya, Letopis' Vol. 7, 1955

GORYUSHIN, V. A.

Pishchevye bloki bol'nits [Hospital Kitchens]. Moskva, Medgiz, 1953. 158 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No. 10 January 1954.

GORYUSHIN, V.A.; MARSHAK, M.S., professor; POLTAVTSEV, A.N., inzhener-arkhitektor; KALININA, V.A., inzhener-tekhnolog [authors]; VLADIMIR, B. [reviewer].

"Hospital kitchens"; a manual for architects and organizing physicians. Gig. i san. no.11:59-60 N '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Hospitals--Construction) (Kitchens)

GORYUSHIN, V.A

[Hospital clothes and underwear] Bel'e i odezhda dlia lechebno-profilakticheskikh uchrezhdenii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1954. 153 p.
(Hospitals--Furniture, equipment, etc.) (MLRA 8:2)

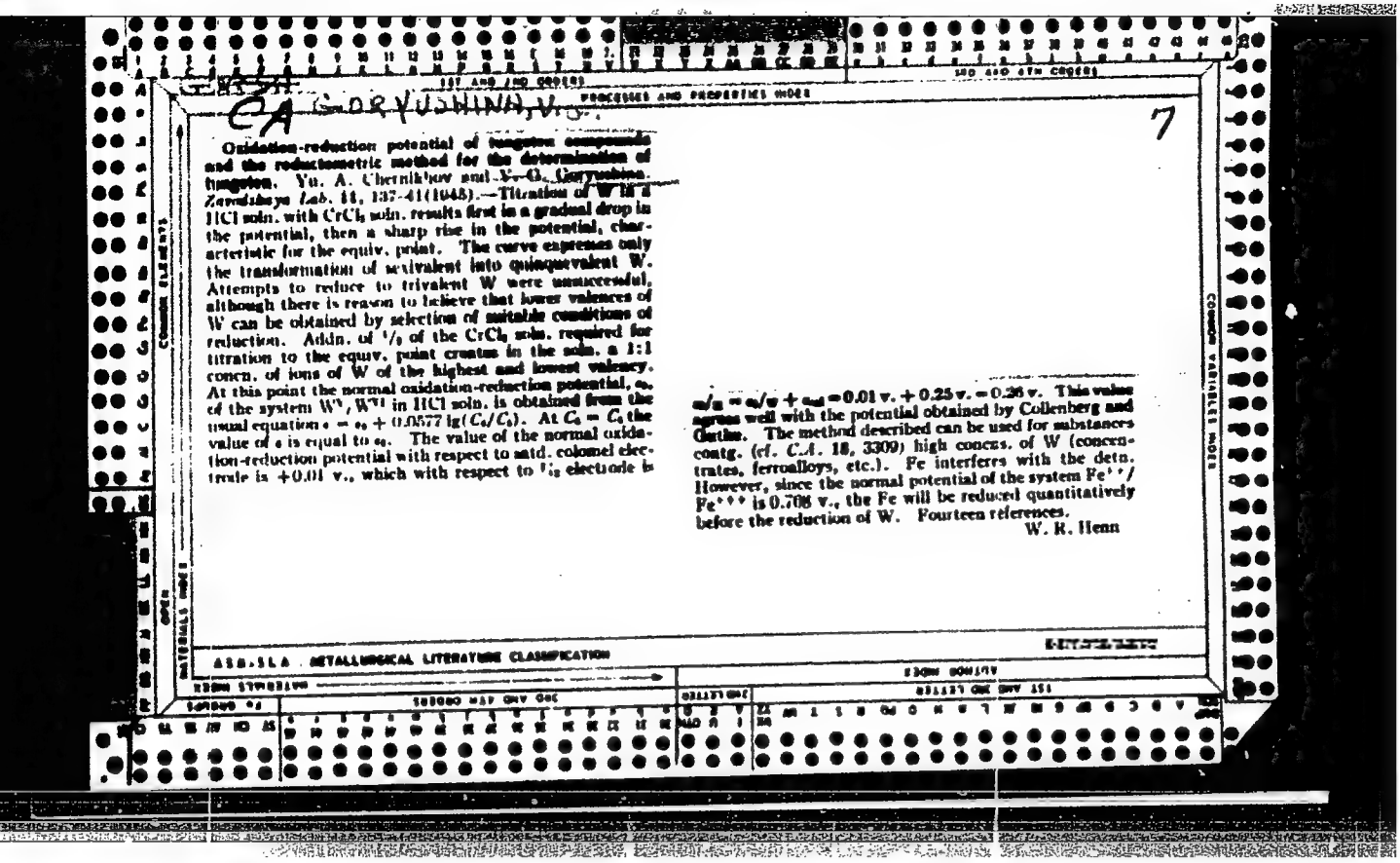
GORYUSHINA, V.

"Colorimetric (photometric) methods for the determination of non-metals." by Ed.D.Boltz. Reviewed by V.G.Goriushina. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.6:784 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Nonmetallic materials—Analysis)
(Colorimetry)
(Boltz,Ed.D.)

GORYUSHINA, V.A., inzh.-tekhnolog; SHLYKOV, Yu.A., arkhitektor

Several problems relating to the architectural planning and equipment of surgical wards. Khirurgiia 39 no.12:107-113 D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz Nauchno issledovatel'skogo instituta obshchestvennykh zdaniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (direktor - kand. arkhitektury G.A. Gradov) i kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.V. Petrovskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

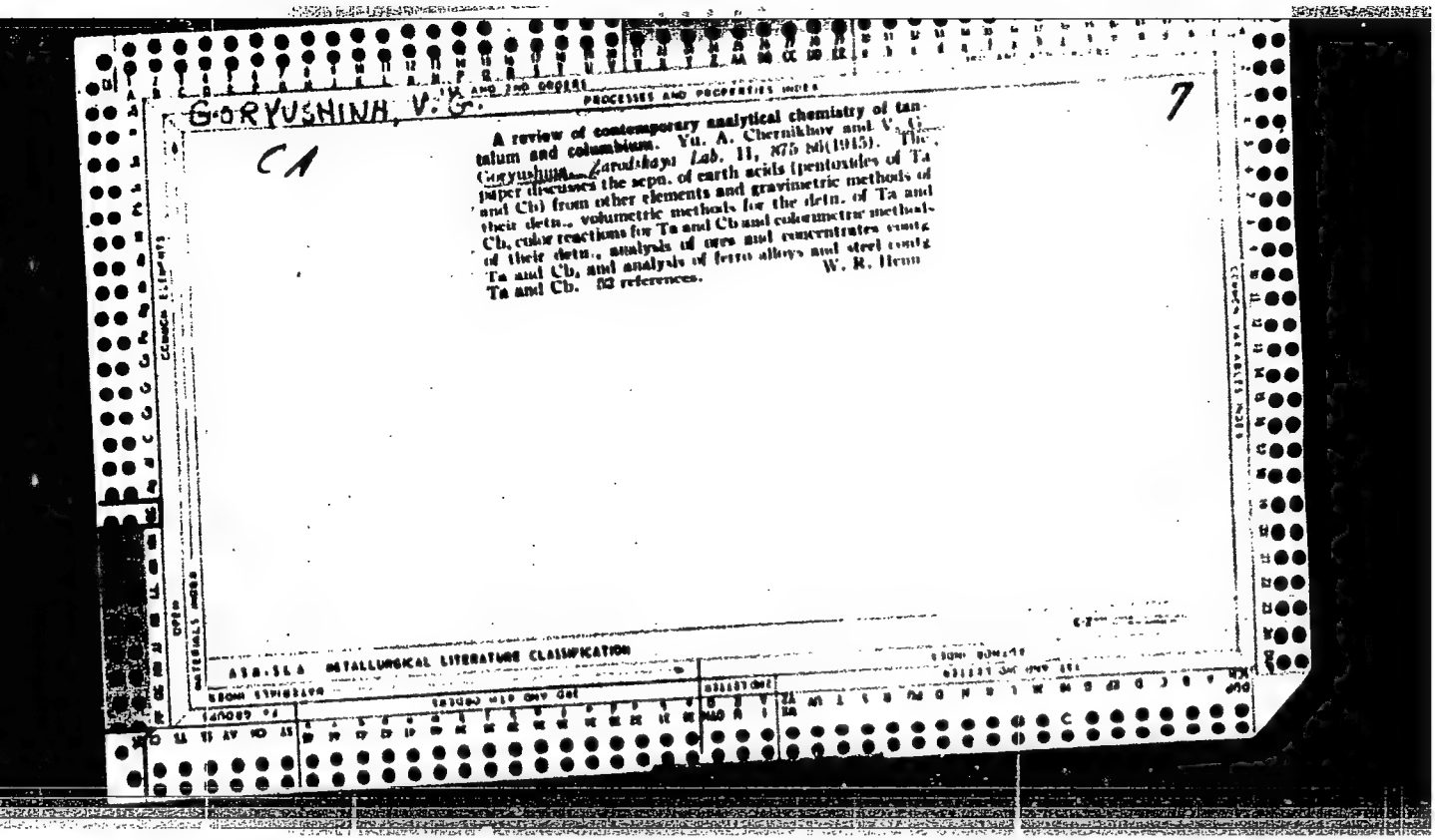


CA GORYUSHINA, V.G.

7

Oxidation-reduction potential of tungsten compounds and the reductometric method for the determination of tungsten. Yu. A. Chernikhov and V. G. Goryushina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 14, 137-41(1948).—Titration of W in a HCl soln. with $CrCl_2$ soln. results first in a gradual drop in the potential, then a sharp rise in the potential, characteristic for the equiv. point. The curve expresses only the transformation of sexivalent into quinquevalent W. Attempts to reduce to trivalent W were unsuccessful, although there is reason to believe that lower valences of W can be obtained by selection of suitable conditions of reduction. Addn. of ½ of the $CrCl_2$ soln. required for titration to the equiv. point creates in the soln. a 1:1 concn. of ions of W of the highest and lowest valency. At this point the normal oxidation-reduction potential, ϵ_0, of the system W^{V}, W^{VI} in HCl soln. is obtained from the usual equation $\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + 0.0577 \lg(C_6/C_5)$. At $C_6 = C_5$ the value of ϵ is equal to ϵ_0. The value of the normal oxidation-reduction potential with respect to satd. colomel electrode is +0.01 v., which with respect to ½ electrode is $\epsilon_{1/2} = \epsilon_0/2 + \epsilon_{sat} = 0.01$ v. + 0.25 v. = 0.26 v. This value agrees well with the potential obtained by Collenberg and Garthe. The method described can be used for substances contg. (cf. *C.A.* 18, 3309) high concns. of W (concentrates, ferroalloys, etc.). Fe interferes with the detn. However, since the normal potential of the system Fe^{++}/Fe^{+++} is 0.708 v., the Fe will be reduced quantitatively before the reduction of W. Fourteen references.

W. R. Henn



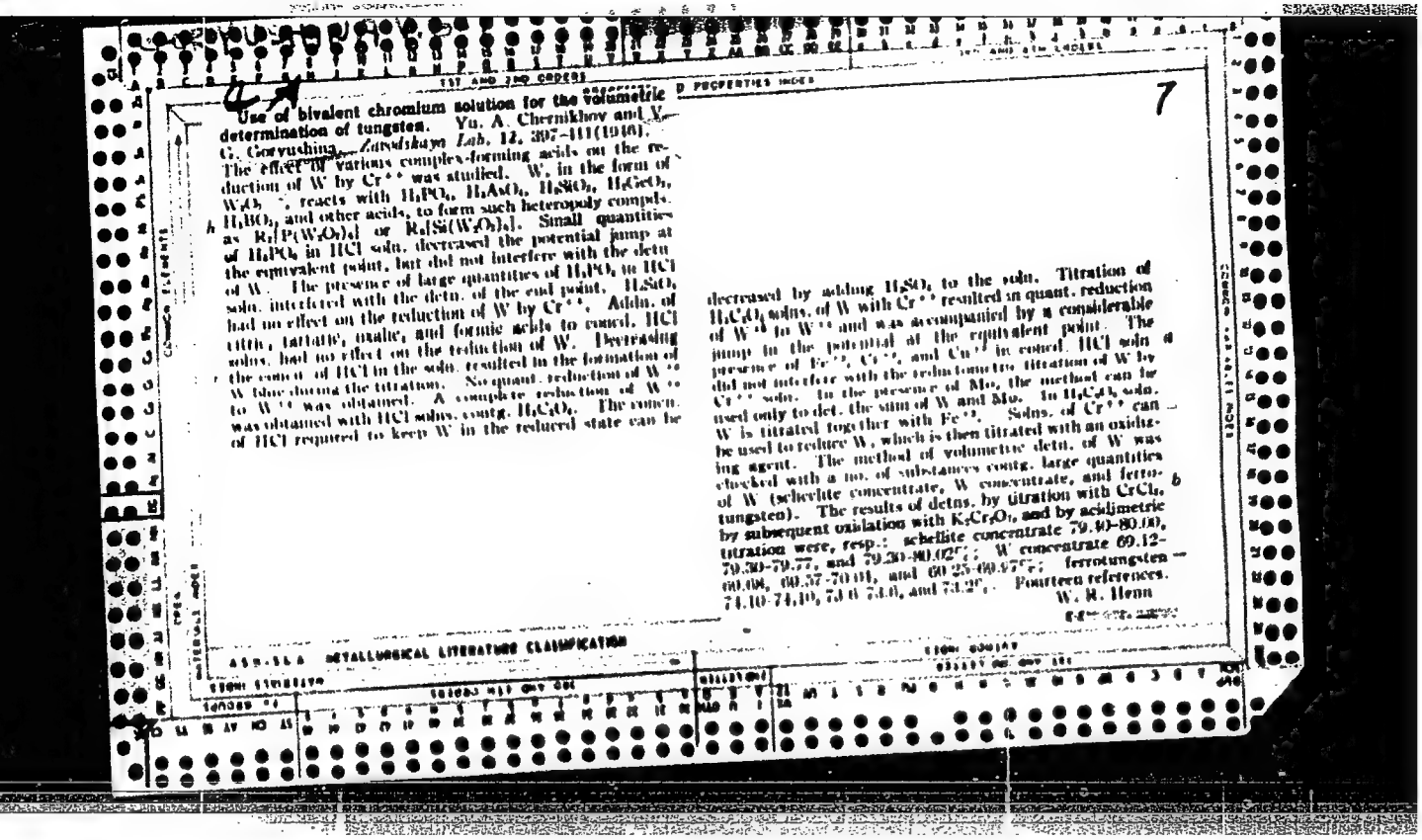
GORYUSHINA, V. G.

CA

7

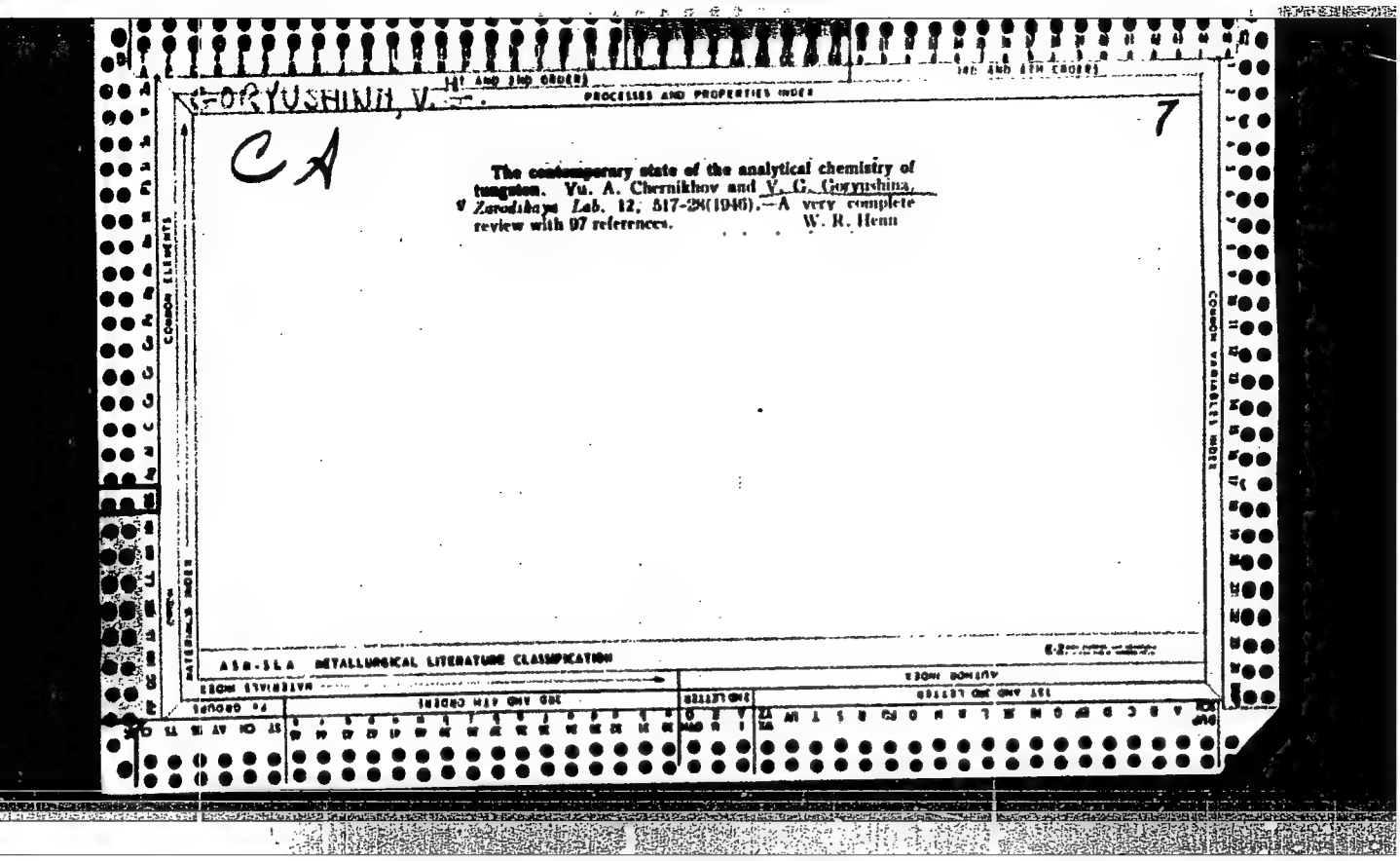
A review of contemporary analytical chemistry of tantalum and columbium. Yu. A. Chernikhov and V. G. Goryushina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 11, 875-80(1945). This paper discusses the sepn. of earth acids (pentoxides of Ta and Cb) from other elements and gravimetric methods of their detn.; volumetric methods for the detn. of Ta and Cb, color reactions for Ta and Cb and colorimetric methods of their detn.; analysis of ores and concentrates containing Ta and Cb, and analysis of ferro alloys and steel containing Ta and Cb. 83 references. W. R. Henn

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Use of bivalent chromium solution for the volumetric determination of tungsten. Yu. A. Chernikhov and V. G. Goryushina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 12, 307–11(1946). The effect of various complex-forming acids on the reduction of W by Cr^{++} was studied. W, in the form of WO_4^{--}, reacts with H_3PO_4, H_3AsO_4, H_2SiO_3, H_2GeO_3, H_3BO_3, and other acids, to form such heteropoly compds. as $R_3[P(W_2O_7)_4]$ or $R_4[Si(W_2O_7)_4]$. Small quantities of H_3PO_4 in HCl soln. decreased the potential jump at the equivalent point, but did not interfere with the detn. of W. The presence of large quantities of H_3PO_4 in HCl soln. interfered with the detn. of the end point. H_2SiO_3 had no effect on the reduction of W by Cr^{++}. Addn. of citric, tartaric, malic, and formic acids to concd. HCl solns. had no effect on the reduction of W. Decreasing the concn. of HCl in the soln. resulted in the formation of W blue during the titration. No quant. reduction of W^{+6} to W^{+5} was obtained. A complete reduction of W^{+6} was obtained with HCl solns. contg. $H_2C_2O_4$. The concn. of HCl required to keep W in the reduced state can be decreased by adding H_2SO_4 to the soln. Titration of $H_2C_2O_4$ solns. of W with Cr^{++} resulted in quant. reduction of W^{+6} to W^{+5} and was accompanied by a considerable jump in the potential at the equivalent point. The presence of Fe^{+3}, Cr^{+3}, and Cu^{++} in concd. HCl soln. did not interfere with the reductometric titration of W by Cr^{++} soln. In the presence of Mo, the method can be used only to det. the sum of W and Mo. In $H_2C_2O_4$ soln. W is titrated together with Fe^{+3}. Solns. of Cr^{++} can be used to reduce W, which is then titrated with an oxidizing agent. The method of volumetric detn. of W was checked with a no. of substances contg. large quantities of W (scheelite concentrate, W concentrate, and ferrotungsten). The results of detns. by titration with $CrCl_2$ by subsequent oxidation with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and by acidimetric titration were, resp.: scheelite concentrate 79.40–80.10, 79.30–79.77, and 79.30–80.02%; W concentrate 69.12–69.08, 69.57–70.01, and 69.25–69.97%; ferrotungsten 74.10–74.10, 73.0–73.0, and 73.2%. Fourteen references.

W. R. Henn

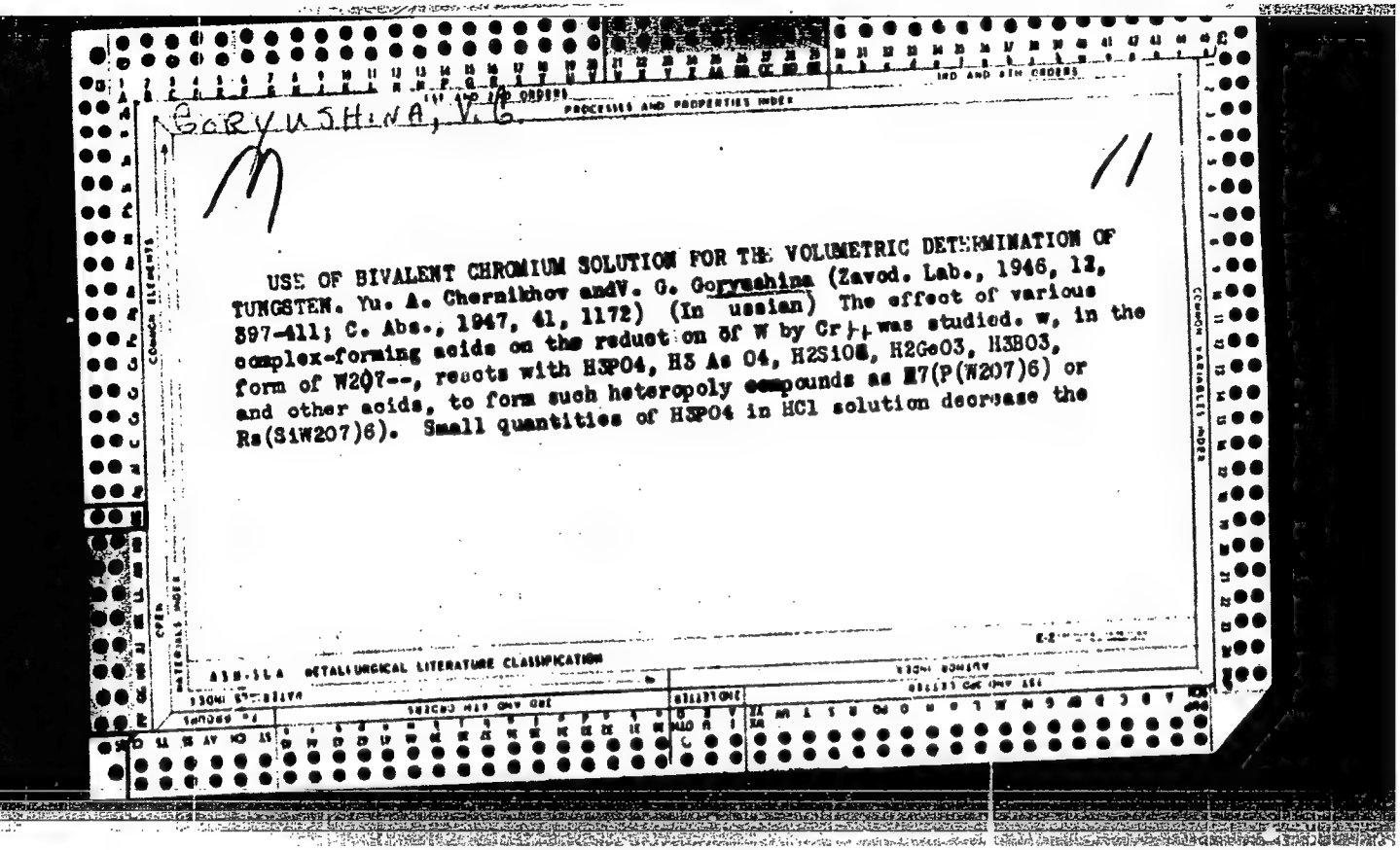


GORYUSHINA, V.

CA

7

The contemporary state of the analytical chemistry of tungsten. Yu. A. Chernikhov and V. G. Goryushina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 12, 317-28(1946).—A very complete review with 97 references. W. R. Henn



GORYUSHINA, V.G.

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11

USE OF BIVALENT CHROMIUM SOLUTION FOR THE VOLUMETRIC DETERMINATION OF TUNGSTEN. Yu. A. Chernikhov andV. G. Goryushina (Zavod. Lab., 1946, 12, 397-411; C. Abs., 1947, 41, 1172) (In ussian) The effect of various complex-forming acids on the reduct on of W by Cr^{++} was studied. W, in the form of W_2O_7--, reacts with H_3PO_4, H_3AsO_4, H_2SiO_3, H_2GeO_3, H_3BO_3, and other acids, to form such heteropoly compounds as $H_7(P(W_2O_7)_6)$ or $R_8(SiW_2O_7)_6$). Small quantities of H_3PO_4 in HCl solution decrease the

GORYUSHINA, V. G.

USSR/Minerals Mar 1948
Molybdenum - Determination
Titration

"Chromometric Titration Method for Determining Molybdenum in the Presence of Tungsten," V. G. Goryushina, T. V. Cherkashina, State Sci Res Inst Rare and Fine Metals, 8 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 3

Determining molybdenum in the presence of tungsten is usually rather complex analysis as both elements have chemical characteristics that are very similar. Describes equipment and procedure for the titration method of analysis which so far has given very good results. 62777

Br. abs.

GORYUSHINA, V. G.

C-1 Inorganic, Pure & Applied

1362. Rapid analysis of tungsten and molybdenum alloys. V. G. Goryushina and T. V. Chetkashkina (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1946, **12**, 873—874; *Anal. Abstr.*, 1949, **96**, 5009).—The finely-ground alloy (0·2 g.) is placed in a beaker and 10 ml. of cold saturated oxalic acid solution and 2—3 ml. of H_2O_2 are added. The beaker is covered and gently heated until the alloy has dissolved; excess of H_2O_2 is then expelled by boiling. The solution is transferred to a flask containing 75 ml. of HCl (2 : 1) and titrated with 0·1*m*-$CrCl_2$, using a potentiometric method to indicate the end-point. Results so obtained with Fe–W, Fe–Mo, and a Mo–W alloy agree well with those obtained by the gravimetric method.

R. B. CLARKE.

GORYUSHINA V. G.

2981. **Use of EDTA (disodium salt) in the analysis of beryllium bronze.** V. G. Goryushina (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1965, 31 (2), 149–150).—EDTA (disodium salt) (I) is used for determining Be in Cu - Be bronze by the gravimetric phosphate method. Beryllium is separated from most of the Cu either by electrolysis, followed by the addition of a small amount of I to the spent electrolyte to combine with traces of Cu, or by direct pptn. of phosphate after addition of sufficient I to combine with all the Cu. *Procedure*—The bronze (0·5 g) is dissolved in 10 ml of HNO_3 (1 + 1) in the cold and the solution is boiled to remove oxides of nitrogen. For the electrolytic separation, the solution is diluted to 150 ml, 5 g of NH_4NO_3 and 5 ml of H_2SO_4 (1 + 1) are added, and most of the Cu is removed at 2 to 3 amp. The electrolyte is then evaporated to 100 ml, and 5 ml of a 15 per cent. solution of I (prepared by mixing 15 g with a small amount of water, adding aq. NH_3 soln. to dissolve the undissolved matter, diluting to between 70 and 80 ml with water, filtering, adding HCl to give a pink colour with methyl red, then ammonia to make alkaline, and water to 100 ml), 3 ml of 2 *M* $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$, sufficient aq. NH_3 (1 + 1) solution to give a permanent cloudiness and 20 ml of 15 per cent. ammonium acetate solution are added. The solution is boiled for 2 to 3 min. and then kept hot to render the ppt. crystalline. The ppt. is filtered off, washed with 1 per cent. NH_4NO_3 solution (neutralised to methyl red) and finally ignited at 800° to 850° C. For the direct method, the solution, diluted to 80 to 100 ml, is treated with 20 ml of a solution of I, 6 ml of ammonium phosphate solution, aq. NH_3 soln. and ammonium acetate, as described above. The crystalline ppt. is filtered off, washed, redissolved in hot HCl (1 + 4) and repptd., 5 ml of I solution, 2 ml of $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$ solution, aq. NH_3 soln. and ammonium acetate being used as before. The error with either method does not exceed ± 0·02 per cent. on a sample containing 2·12 per cent. of Be. G. S. Smith

GORYUSHINA, V.G.

903. Colorimetric determination of chromium in bronze by means of the EDTA reaction. V. G. Goryushina and E. Ya. Gallis. *Zavod. Lab.*, 1955, 21 (4), 443–444.—The colour obtained in the reaction of Cr^{III} with EDTA (disodium salt) (I) has a max. intensity at pH 3 to 5, it follows the Beer-Lambert law over the concn. range of 5 to 40 μg of Cr in 1 ml of solution, and is completely stable for weeks. Tartaric acid has no effect on the colour, citric acid reduces its intensity and oxalic acid completely prevents its development. To determine Cr in bronze, 0·5 g is dissolved in 25 ml of mixed acid [60 ml of HNO_3 (1 + 1) and 40 ml of H_2SO_4 (1 + 1)], the solution is evaporated to fumes of H_2SO_4, 70 to 75 ml of water are added and Cu is removed by electrolysis. The solution is diluted to 100 ml in a calibrated flask, 20 ml are treated with 2 ml of 5 per cent. I solution (prepared by dissolving 5 g of I in a small amount of aq. NH_4, diluting with water, filtering if necessary, neutralising to methyl red with HCl and making up to 100 ml with water), 4 or 5 drops of phenolphthalein indicator, aq. NH_4 to neutralise, and then 5 ml of 2 *N* acetic acid. The solution is boiled for 5 min., cooled, diluted to 50 ml in a calibrated flask, and the extinction is determined by means of a photocolorimeter. A calibration graph is prepared from standards containing 0·1 to 2·0 mg of Cr in 50 ml. The standards can also be used for visual determinations.

G. S. SMITH

CHERNIKHOV,Yu.A., professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk; GORYUSHINA,V.G
kandidat khimicheskikh nauk

"Express analysis of steel." V.I.Teploukhov, Reviewed by IU.A. Chernikhov, V.G.Goriushina. Zav.lab.21 no.7:883-884 '55. (MLRA 8:10)

(Steel--Analysis) (Teploukhov V.I.)

GORYUSHINA, V.G.; ARCHAKOVA, T.A.

Rapid volumetric determination of beryllium in alloys. Zav.lab. 22 no.5:532-535 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Beryllium--Analysis) (Titration)

GORYUSHINA, V.G., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

"Complexones in chemical analysis." R. Přibil. Reviewed by V.G. Goriushina. Zav.lab. 22 no.5:625-626 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Chemistry, Analytical) (Přibil, Rudolf)

GOLYUSHINA, V.G.

5:3 Increase in the specificity of the dithizone method of determining silver by the use of Complexone III (EDTA, disodium salt). [illegible] yushina and E. Ya. Gallis. [illegible] 905-907.—Silver can be determined by extraction titration with dithizone (0·005% soln in CCl_4) at pH 4·7 in the presence of EDTA (disodium salt) which forms complexes with Cu, Bi and Pb and prevents their interference even when the ratio to Ag is 100,000 to 1. Interference of Au (>20 times that of Ag) is also prevented if the soln is first boiled for 2 to 3 min. to give metallic gold through the reducing action of EDTA. G. S. Smith

GORYUSHINA, V.G.

GORYUSHINA, V.G.; VLADIMIROVA, V.M.

Present state of analytical chemical studies on zirconium.
Zav.lab. 22 no.10:1171-1180 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Zirconium)

Goryushina V.G.

AUTHORS Goryushina V.G., Romanova Ye. V. 32-7-2/49

TITLE Eriochromeblack T and Carmin Acid as Indicators in the Complexometric Determination of Zirconium.
(Eriokhromchernyy T i karminovaya kislota kak indikatory pri kompleksometricheskom opredelenii tsirkoniya -Russian)

PERIODICAL Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol 23, Nr 7, pp 781 - 784 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The procedure is divided into 3 groups:
1) direct titration of the zirconium by the complex III(trilon B) or by the complex surplus with a solution of zirconium at pH 1,5-2,5 with eriochromecyanin, alizarinozianon, chromazurol-S Spadns as indicators.
2) inverse titration of the complex surplus by a 3-valent solution of iron salt at pH 3-6 presence of salizylate or sulfosalizylic acid or caliumbenzohydroxamat.
3) inverse titration of the complex surplus by the salt solution of the 3-valent bismuth at pH 1-2. The end of the titration can be found by a thiourea indicator or an amperometric method. According to Poluktov N.S.'s method Paranitrobenzolasopyrokatechin is used as indicator. The result of the experiments mentioned in the title was that the zirconium eriochromeblack T-solution showed a blue-violet coloring; the indicator was pink-colored. The corresponding results of the titration are given in tables.
Conclusion: When zirconium is titrated by complex III in the 2-valent salt-acid, carmin acid and eriochromeblack T should be used as

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Eriochromeblack T and Carmin Acid as Indicators in the Complexometric Determination of Zirconium. 32-7-2/49

indicators.The presence of other metals as addition or the presence of sulphates does not impede this process.
There are 4 tables.

AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

Goryushina, V.G.

AUTHOR: Goryushina, V.G. 32-11-11/60

TITLE: Present State of the Analytical Chemistry of Beryllium (Sovremennoye sostoyaniye analiticheskoy khimii berilliya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1300-1307 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper it is said that especially good progress has been made recently in this field. "The Analysis of Mineral Raw Materials" by F.Vinci is mentioned as one of the most detailed works on this subject. In the chapter dealing with separation of beryllium from other elements and the methods of its determination with respect to weight, the advantage offered by these methods, which are expected to be used for a long time to come are described. The separation of beryllium is carried out mainly by ammonia, and its precipitation by ammonium nitrate, sodium tetraborate, urotropin, guanidine, α -picoline, which make control of pH possible, contribute towards the applicability of the aforementioned method. On the basis of the perfect precipitation of the compound beryllium-ammonium-phosphate and the application of the latest masking "complexogenerators", the best method of determination by weight (as described in this paper) is said to have been found. A particular innovation in the analytical

Card 1/3

Present State of the Analytical Chemistry of Beryllium

chemistry of beryllium is the application of ethylene-diamine tetra-acetic acid as masking regenerator, as also of its di-sodium "salts" (complexon III) and others. The determination of the beryllium in alloys on the basis of copper or aluminum is carried out successfully in accordance with the trilon-phosphate-method, which is described here. Furthermore, the trilon-arsenate method and other methods are described, in which connection reference is made to works by Soviet, French, Japanese, and other scientists. Another chapter describes various methods of determining beryllium with respect to volume of this kind, and numerous works by Soviet and foreign scientists are referred to. Preference is given to the group of so-called indirect methods which are based on the precipitation of beryllium as an arsenate, with subsequent iodometric titration of the arsenic and other components. In the chapter dealing with colorimetric methods of determining beryllium it is said that up to recent times Fischer's method was found to be the most frequently used in the USSR. Besides, numerous other similar methods are described, among them such in which "complexon" and lastly a beryllium reagent is used (following a suggestion made by the Institute for Chemical Reagents AN USSR), which was found particularly useful in ore analysis because of the

Present State of the Analytical Chemistry of Beryllium

simplicity of determination. In conclusion it is said that for the determination of beryllium as well as of many other elements increasing use is recently being made of the methods of physical analysis as e.g. the emission spectral analysis and the method of radioactivation. There are 1 table and 86 references, 38 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Goryushina, V.G., Biryukova-Gaylis, Ye.Ya. 32-24-4-7/67

TITLE: The Colorimetric Determination of Small Quantities of Phosphorus in the Presence of Larger Quantities of Vanadium (Kolorimetricheskoye opredeleniye malykh kolichestv fosfora v prisutstvii bol'shikh kolichestv vanadiya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 4, pp. 402-403 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Quantities of up to 1/1000% phosphorus in vanadium pentoxide can be determined colorimetrically if the vanadium is reduced to the quadrivalent form, because then it does not disturb determination. From the present process of analysis it may be seen that this is obtained by means of a saturated Mohr salt solution, in which case the finished reduction is evaluated after going over to a blue coloring. Hereafter the usual phosphorus reagent, a molybdate solution, is added and repeatedly extracted with ether. To the extraction an antimony chloride solution in hydrochloric acid (1 : 1) is added and the color intensity is compared with the standard sample. In the case of determinations of phosphorus in metallic vanadium the latter is at first converted into vanadium

Card 1/2

pentoxide, after which it is treated as above. The sensitivity of the method described amounts to 5.10^{-4}% as may be seen from a table. There is 1 table, and 1 reference, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut malykh i redkikh metallov (State Institute for Rare and Trace Metals)

1. Vanadium--Analysis 2. Phosphours--Determination 3. Hydrogen chloride--Metallurgical effects 4. Colorimetry--Applications

5(0)

AUTHOR: Goryushina, V. G., Candidate of Chemical Sciences SOV/32-25-4-71/7

TITLE: "Complexometry", Theoretical Foundations and Practical Application ("Kompleksometriya", teoreticheskiye osnovy i prakticheskoye primeneniye). Compendium of Translations, Goskhimizdat, 1958, 246 Pages, Price 9 Rubles 65 Kopecks, Edition 4500 Copies (Sbornik perevodov, Goskhimizdat, 1958 g., 246 str., tsena 9 rub.65 kop.Tirazh 4500 ekz)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 511-512 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of the book mentioned in the title. The publication contains two papers: G. Schwarzenbach (Shvartsenbakh) - "Complexometric Titration" (Translated by V. F. Luk'yanova) and R. [illegible] - "Complexometry" (Translated by Yu. I. Varnshteyn).

Card 1 / 1

USCOMM-DC-50,888

5(2) SOV/32-25-7-5/50

AUTHORS: Goryushina, V. G., Archakova, T. A.

TITLE: New Volumetric Method for the Determination of Uranium (Novyy ob"yemnyy metod opredeleniya urana)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7, pp 789 - 790 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The new method of determining uranium was elaborated in much the same way as the determination of beryllium (Refs 10, 11). The method is based upon a precipitation of uranium in the presence of trilon B with sodium arsenate and a subsequent iodometric titration of the AsO_4^{3-} - ion bound with uranium. It was experimentally determined that the crystalline precipitate which is precipitated to acetic uranium solution by addition of sodium arsenate (pH~3) possesses constant composition (UO_2:AsO_4= 1:1). The results of the iodometric arsenic titration and conversion into uranium (Table 1) confirmed the applicability of this method to the determination of uranium. The method described has a high selectivity since the elements such as the bivalent metals Fe, Al, Bi, and V, Th, Mo do not disturb the determination, and Ti by addition of Per-

Card 1/2

hydrol and Zr by addition of fluoboric acid (Table 2) can be bound. By addition of a larger quantity of precipitant the influence of the phosphates can also be eliminated. A process of analysis is described. There are 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkikh i malykh metallov (State Scientific Research Institute for Rare and Minor Metals)

BRONSHTEYN, R.M.; GORYUNOVA, V.G.; STERLIN, I.I.; MALININA, L.I.; IVANOVA, A.S.

Rapid complexometric (trilonometric) methods for determining the zinc, magnesium, and calcium content of paint materials. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.2:42-44 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Paint materials) (Zinc--Analysis)
(Magnesium--Analysis) (Calcium--Analysis)

S/032/60/026/04/05/046
B010/B006

AUTHORS: Goryushina, V. G., Romanova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Colorimetric Determination of Zirconium by Reaction With Arsenazo III

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 415 - 418

TEXT: A new colorimetric method for the determination of zirconium using Arsenazo III (2,7-bis-(2-arsonophenylazo)-1,8-dihydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid) the reagent used by S. B. Savvin (Ref. 4) for the determination of thorium and uranium is described. The determination is carried out in 2N HCl. A blue zirconium complex compound is formed. The optimum concentration range is 5 to 30 μ Zr in 50 ml. The method is highly sensitive and even quantities of accompanying elements exceeding as much as, e.g. 100 mg Al, 5 mg Fe^{3+}, 15 mg Fe^{2+}, 10 mg Ti and 20 mg Sn do not interfere in the determination. To determine color intensities, an FEK-M photocolorimeter is used, and the results are then compared with the ones obtained by the pyrocatechol method (described in a paper by V. G. Goryushina and T. A. Archakova) (Table). As is shown by the results, the method described above can be applied for the determination of zirconium in ores

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Colorimetric Determination of Zirconium by Reaction With Arsenazo III

S/032/60/026/04/05/046
B010/B006

without previous separation from accompanying elements. A publication by Yu. A. Chernykhov et al. (Refs. 2,3) is mentioned in the paper. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

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Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/003/172/191
A160/A101

AUTHOR: Goryushina, V. G.

TITLE: Recent methods of determining beryllium in minerals and concentrates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 1, abstract 3 K 2. ("Khim., fiz.-khim. i spektr. metody issled. rud redk. i rasseyan. elementov", Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 31 - 36)

TEXT: It has been established that uncovering of minerals (mainly Be) is most convenient by alloying same with KHF_2 in a Pt bowl. The same bowl is subsequently used for their treatment with H_2SO_4, whereupon an additional fusion is made in a muffle. This treatment results in a complete simultaneous decomposition of sample, removal of SiO_2 and reduction of fluorides to soluble sulfates. Considered are gravimetric methods for determining Be (hydroxyquinoline, phosphate, trilon-phosphate) and volumetric methods (arsenate and trilon-arsenate). The volumetric trilon-arsenate method is

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POKROVSKIY, S.N.; GORYACHEVA, L.K.; DARSANIYA, G.I.; OLENICHEVA, M.V.

Anculostomiasis and ways of eliminating it along the Black Sea coast of the Krasnodar region. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.3:268-271 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz Respublikanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR v Rostove-na-Donu (dir. instituta - prof. S.N. Pokrovskiy, zav. gel'mintologicheskim otdelom L.K. Goryacheva).
(KRASNODAR TERRITORY--HOOKWORMS)

S/137/62/000/003/172/191
A160/A101

Recent methods of determining beryllium .....

more universal and can be applied to a great variety of products. It includes reducing the analyzed material to a solution, a single precipitation of Be arsenate in the presence of trilon, dissolving the precipitate in HCL (1 : 3) and an iodometric titration. The maximum deviations arising from this method do not exceed ± 0.15 abs. % of BeO. There are 12 references.

N. Gertseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/003/181/191
A154/A101

AUTHORS: Goryushina, V. G.; Romanova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Use of the complexometric method for determining zirconium in raw minerals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 3, abstract 3 K 11 ("Sb. Khim., fiz.-khim. i spektr. metody issled. rud redk. i rasseyan. elementov". Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 37 - 40)

TEXT: When titrating Zr by a complexone (komplekson) in 1 - 3 n. HCl the best results are obtained by using eriochrome black T (chromogen black ET-00) as an indicator. The presence of Na, K, Mg, Ca, Ba, Be, Cd, Zn, Mn, Pb, and Sn^{2+} does not hinder the determination. $SnCl_2$ is used to reduce the hindering effect of dyed Cu^{2+}, VO_3^{1-} and Fe^{3+} cations. The effect of Mo and Nb is considerable, their content should not exceed 20 mg. The presence of Th > 4 hinders the determination. In the presence of HNO_3, HF and oxalic acid, the Zr dye with the indicator does not disintegrate, so that titration is impossible. In the determination of Zr in zirconium ores, 1 g of the sample is treated with $HF+H_2SO_4$, after

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Use of the complexometric method ....

evaporation the residue is treated with diluted HCl+H_2O_2 and the solution filtered. The insoluble residue is melted together with 2 g of KHF_2, concentrated by evaporation with H_2SO_4 and finally melted in a muffle furnace. The melt is treated with HCl (1 : 5) during heating. 5 ml of Fe^{3+} solution (2 mg per 1 ml) as collector is added to the solution, and precipitation is done by NH_4OH. The precipitate is dissolved in 40 - 50 ml of HCl (1 : 5), $SnCl_2$ is added until decolorization, the indicator is added, the solution is heated to boiling point and the Zr titrated by a 0.01 M solution of complexone until the dye changes from violet to pink. Analysis of pyrochlore-zirconium ores is performed in the same way. When analyzing eudialyte ores containing $ZrO_2 > 5$ %, the determination is carried out with a weighed 0.5 g sample, which is treated by a mixture of HF + + H_2SO_4 or melted with KHF_2, after which the melt is treated with H_2SO_4. Zr is precipitated from the solution by NH_4OH. In the analysis of eudialyte ores with a lower Zr content, a 1 g weighed sample is treated with HF + H_2SO_4. Zr is precipitated from the solution by KOH. For determining Zr in mixed ores with a high Ti content, a weighed 0.5 g sample is used. Decomposition is performed by melting with KHF_2, and the melt is treated with H_2SO_4. Determination is completed in the same way as in analysis of zirconium ores. There are 3 references.

N. Gertseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/001/221/237
A154/A101

AUTHOR: Goryushina, V. G.

TITLE: The present state of the analytical chemistry of beryllium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 7, abstract 1K46 (V sb. "Metody opredeleniya a analiza redk. elementov". Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 79-107)

TEXT: This is a review containing descriptions of methods. The following are discussed: Spectrographic determination of Be in ores, minerals and Be-ore concentrates. Gravimetric determination of small amounts of Be in ores and products obtained by reprocessing the latter with 2.2-dimethyl-hexanediene-3.5. Volumetric trilono-arsenate determination of Be in minerals, concentrates and alloys. Electrometric titration of Be in minerals and ores. Colorimetric determination of Be by its reaction with Beryllon. Photocolorimetric determination of Be in Cu-, Ni- and Nb-alloys by their reaction with Aluminon. Gravimetric determination of Be with hexammine cobalt chloride. Spectral determination of admixtures in metallic Be and its oxide. The radioactivation (photoneutron) method of determining Be in raw minerals and hydrometallurgical

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S/137/62/000/001/221/237
A154/A101

The present state of the analytical ...

products. There are 66 references. See also "Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, no. 5, 11169.

N. Gertseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

GORYUSHINA, V.G., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

"Complexons in chemical analysis" [in Czech] by R. Přibil. Reviewed by V.G. Goriushina. Zav.lab. 27 no.1:126-127 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Complexons)
(Přibil, R.)

S/032/61/027/007/001/012
B110/B203

AUTHORS: Goryushina, V. G., Romanova, Ye. V., and Archakova, T. A.

TITLE: Colorimetric method for determining zirconium in alloys

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 7, 1961, 795-797

TEXT: The methods, much improved recently, for determining zirconium, e. g., with pyrocatechol violet, xylenol blue, and Arsenazo III, are subject to the effect of various elements contained in the alloys (Table 1). Tin can be used as a reducing agent, particularly in strongly acid media in which hydroxylamine and ascorbic acid are poorly efficient. In the Arsenazo III method, the presence of larger amounts of elements usually admixed to Zr is permissible. In strongly acid medium (2 N HCl), the effect of all bivalent, and many other, elements is eliminated. At a Zr content $\geq$0.1%, Zr may be directly determined with Arsenazo III without removal of Ti (Table 2). The results obtained agree with control tests performed with pyrocatechol violet. The Ti content may be $\leq$10 mg. At a Zr content of 0.2%, the method is applicable to vanadium and ferrous alloys. In the

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latter, the iron is previously reduced by hydroxylamine. In Al and Mg alloys, there is no lower limit of the Zr content. With introduction of the same Cu amount of the analytic solution into the zero solutions, a Zr content of up to 0.005% can be determined without Cu separation since the optical density of solutions with 5-25 γ Zr is preserved in the presence of 50, 100, and 200 mg of Cu. Dissolution in H_2SO_4 is required for Zr alloys on Cu basis with elevated Cr content. Since a content of only ≤100 mg of SO_4^{2-} is permissible for the Arsenazo III method, the Zr must be (1) precipitated with NH_3 (at low Zr content in the presence of 5 mg of Al or Fe as collector), or (2) determined colorimetrically by means of xylenol orange. Authors' tests showed that ≤10 mg of Cu did not disturb the determination of 10-60 γ of Zr in 50 ml of 0.5 N H_2SO_4 with an addition of 2 ml of 0.1% dye solution. The determination may be conducted without Cu separation with an accuracy of 0.01%. For Zr determination in refractory alloys be means of xylenol orange, it is recommended to separate Fe, Ni, and other elements on the Hg cathode with subsequent precipitation of the

hydroxides by means of NaOH. Even in the presence of 5 mg Nb (50 ml of 2 N HCl, 1 ml of 0.1% dye solution), 10-12% Zr can be determined by means of Arsenazo III. With lower Zr content and a high excess of the reagent, the latter may react with Nb; the result of the Zr analysis may already be distorted at a niobium content of 100%. 0.1-0.2 g of Al, Ti, etc., alloy is dissolved in HCl or, (Cu alloy), HNO_3. In the presence of Ti, a mixture with H_2O_2 is prepared and boiled to discoloring. Then, it is acidified to 2 N HCl. Part of the solution with 5-25% of Zr is diluted to 10 ml by means of 2 N HCl, and heated to boiling. In the case of Fe content, hydroxylamine is added until the yellow color disappears. 3 ml of 1% Arsenazo III solution is admixed, and filled up with 2 N HCl to 50 ml; then, the optical density is compared to that of the zero solution (equal gelatin and Arsenazo III amounts in 50 ml of 2 N HCl). To prepare the reagent solution, 10 mg of Arsenazo III in 50-60 ml of H_2O is diluted with 15 ml of HCl (1:5), and filled up with H_2O to 100 ml. In the presence of Cu in the analytic solution, Cu salt solution in 2 N HCl is added to the zero solution in a quantity corresponding to the Cu amount

in the aliquot analytic solution. Measurements were made with an ФЭК-М (FEK-M) photoelectric colorimeter and red light filter in a cuvette, 2 cm long. The first two authors (Ref. 3: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, XXVI, 415 (1960)) plotted a calibration curve for 5-25 γ Zr in 50 ml of 2 N HCl. There are 2 tables and 7 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 6: G. Milner, J. Edwards. Anal. Chim. Acta, 13, 230 (1955).

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Table 1. Effect of various elements on colorimetric zirconium determinations (measurement by means of ФЭК-М(FEK-M) colorimeter).
Legend: (1) Reagent, (2) conditions of determination, (3) optimum concentration of Zr in 50 ml, γ, (4) permissible amount of the element, mg, (5) pyrocatechol violet, (6) xylenol orange, (7) Arsenazo III, (8) acetate buffer pH ≈ 5.2+Trilon B.

Card 4/6

GORYUSHINA, V.

"Analysis of minerals and ores of the rarer elements" by W.R. Schoeller, A.R. Powell. Reviewed by V. Goriushina. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.5:662-663 My'63. (MIRA 17:2)

GORYUSHINA, V.G.; SAVVIN, S.B.; ROMANOVA, Ye.V.

Photometric determination of rare earth elements in ores with arsenazo III. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.11:1340-1344 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti i Institut [redacted]khimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

VALEYEVA, M.G., assistent; GORYUNOVA, V.G.

Anti recurrence action of ACTH and cortisone in the treatment of erysipeloid. Kaz. med. zhur. 4:27-28 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent N.P.Vasil'yeva) na baze III infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - F.D. Trofimova) Kazani i kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.- dotsent N.I.Vylegzhanin) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni V.I.Lenina.

GORYUSHINA, V.G.; BIRYUKOVA, Ye.Ya.

Photometric determination of sulfur microimpurity in pure metals and semiconductor materials. Zav. lab. 31 no.11: 1303-1306 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti.

L 23189-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6006944 SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/002/0239/0241

18
B

AUTHOR: Goryushina, V. G.; Yesenina, N. V.

ORG: State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Rare Metal Industry, Moscow (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Determination of phosphorus in arsenic and arsenic trioxide

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 2, 1966, 239-241

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorus, arsenic, trace analysis

ABSTRACT: To determine trace amounts of phosphorus in arsenic, after the arsenic sample has been dissolved in acid, it is necessary first of all to remove the arsenic from the solution. A procedure is proposed in which the arsenic sample is dissolved in hydrochloric acid containing bromine; As is thus converted to the trivalent state (not to the pentavalent state, as when an HCl-HNO_3 mixture is used), and most of it is readily driven off by boiling. The remaining arsenic is removed by extracting once with carbon tetrachloride from a 9 N HCl solution containing 0.1

UDC: 543.70

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ACC NR: AP6006944

mol KI per liter. Experiments with arsenic and arsenic trioxide showed that after this treatment there always remains less than 1 µg of arsenic in the solution, this amount having no effect on the determination of phosphorus. They also showed that no phosphorus is lost in the course of the analysis. The sensitivity of the determination is 0.05 µg P, which for a 1 g sample permits the determination of amounts as low as $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$% P. The apparatus used for distilling off the arsenic is described. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 08Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000

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